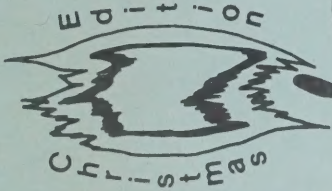


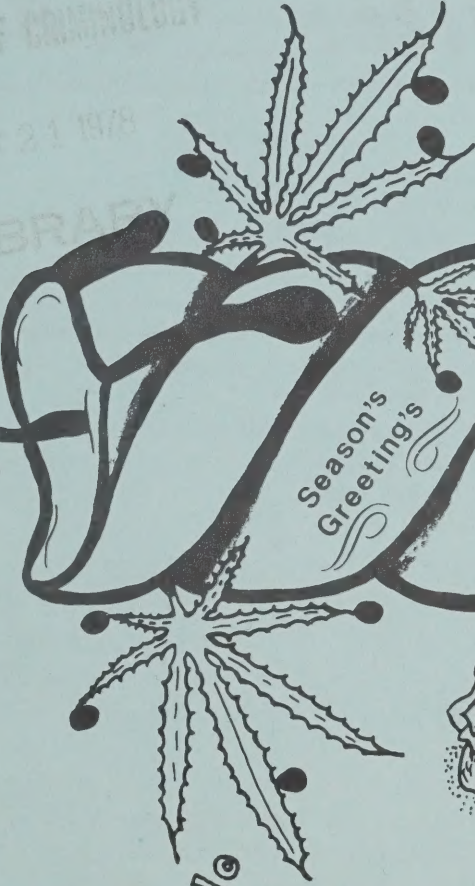
HAPPY

HOLIDAY

Terminator

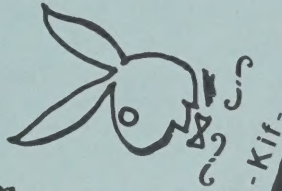


PERFECTION



Happy, it's Good
I'm Trained at
Customers.

ho ho ho



Sinsem

the Terminator..... Vol.1 no. **8 & 9**

Editor_____ **Randy Slaven**
Associate Editor_____ **G. Bissett**

S T A T E M E N T

The Terminator magazine is produced bi-monthly by the inmates of Stony Mountain Penitentiary and is sanctioned by the department of the Solicitor General.

Any and all viewpoints expressed in this publication are those of the writer and not necessarily those of the editorial staff of the magazine, nor those of the administration of the institution. This magazine is not liable for any item that might offend any individual(s) reading this magazine.

Part of our editorial policy is that we will print any and all articles from both inmates or ex-inmates and from persons outside the institution who wish to contribute.

This publication is under the liaison of Mr. Brian Thorgrimson the staff librarian.

THE TERMINATOR

**JAN.
&
MAR. 78**

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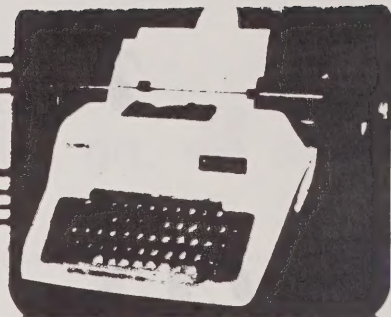
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SUBSCRIBE TO THE TERMINATOR FOR ONLY \$3.00 YEARLY

◆ PENAL - PUBLICATION ◆

From the

EDITOR



The easy way to fill the space allotted to the editor of any magazine is of course to snaffle the material from other editors of similar magazines, hoping against hope that your readers don't carry a subscription to that particular magazine...that's the easy way. Now for the hard way, and that's to sit hunched over a hot little typewriter, putting down one little word after the other until an idea is born. To make a long story short, I have taken advantage of our clipping files to garner the nub of an idea, and I am hunched over a luke warm typewriter, chasing one little word after another across a ream or two of paper. Well now lets take it from there and see what results. "Greetings, and welcome to the January and March issue of the Terminator Magazine." This is my third and fourth issue as editor of this magazine and perhaps the following will best describe some of the experiences I ran into: Getting out this paper is no picnic, contrary to what many will think. For instance, we ran into a little difficulty getting the magazine off the press and it had to be re-typed. Among other things, if we print jokes or cartoons, people say we are silly. If we don't, they'll say that we are too serious. If we clip things from other papers, we are just too lazy to write something ourselves. If we don't we are ego charmed by our own stuff. If we stick close to the desk, we ought to be out hunting news. If we do go out, we ought to be at the desk, at work. If we don't print some contributions, we don't appreciate good writing. If we print a variety of contributions, we are foolish. If we change a fellow inmate's write up, we don't recognize good writing. If we don't, we don't have any standards. Now someone will likely say I stoled this from some other paper...I did!!! (from the "WarCry;" the official organ of the "Salvation Army," who in turn stoled it from "Tempo.") In all seriousness, now, how about all those articles that were promised? Does anyboby know any printable jokes or harmonious tales? Sure you do, so send them along to the editor and help your own magazine the Terminator become more than just another penal publication let's make it the best, shall we. We were determined to get this issue off the press together with our last issue "November." However, due to limited financial circumstances and difficulty in seeking a suitable printer, we will have to include January and March in this issue. I trust that this will explain why we covered the Christmas Season in this issue.

MAIL

Excellent

Publication



Just a quick note to congratulate you on your excellent publication. In the course of a day many in-house publications cross my desk and I can truthfully say that the "Terminator Magazine" is one of the most entertaining and informative. Keep up the good work.

Kevin Evans
CKRC Public Affairs
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Prison

Arts

Foundation

The Prison Arts 78 competition is under way, and we would appreciate any assistance you can give us in publicizing the new deadline date for acceptance of entries, March 31, 1978. Lists of awards and scholarships will be sent out in the very near future and we expect to have close to the same amount as last year to offer to our entrants. The 1977 exhibition tour was extremely successful, and I have enclosed some of the comments received from across Canada.

Mrs. Esther Johnson
Prison Arts Foundation
Brantford, Ontario.

Look

NEW DEADLINE DATE
FOR

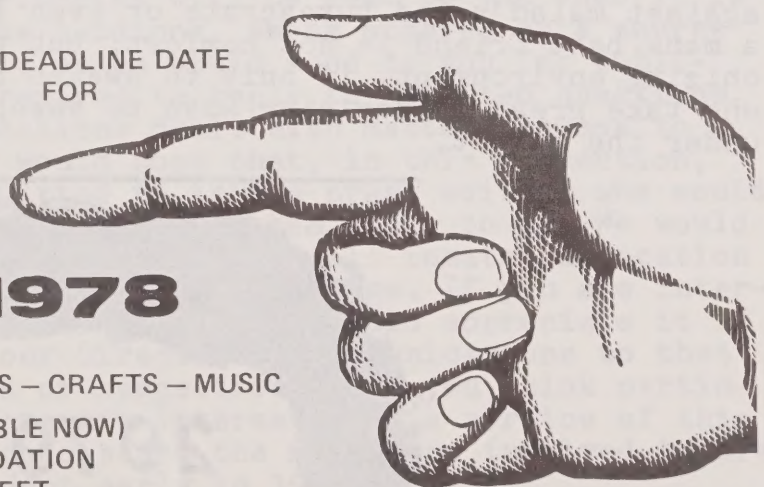
PRISON ARTS '78

March 31, 1978

VISUAL ARTS — CREATIVE WRITINGS — CRAFTS — MUSIC

(ENTRY FORMS AVAILABLE NOW)

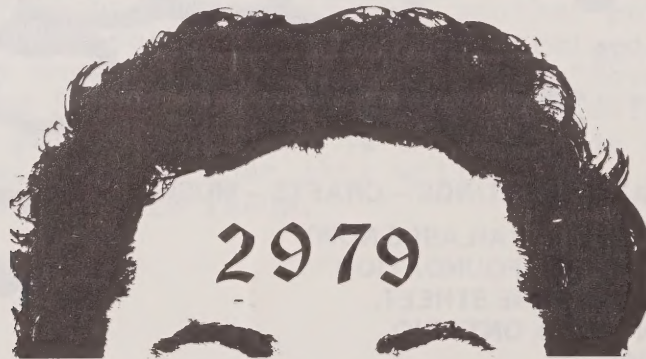
PRISON ARTS FOUNDATION
84 A COLBORNE STREET,
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO,
N3T 2G5





EATING WITH THE JUDGES

Stony Mountain (WT)-I would like to comment on a recent article which appeared in the Tribune. It was concerning a visit to Stony Mountain Institution by a number of judges. According to your article, the Institution was said to be unaware of the visit, purporting that the management and staff were taken by surprise. The visiting judges were cordially invited to stay for lunch and that lunch was alledgedly found by the judges to be quite good. It is indeed most unfortunate that these outsiders could not have chosen Christmas day to visit the Institution. If they had they could have enjoyed a couple of skimpy slices of white turkey meat, with garnished bread stuffing made from stale leftover bread, potatoes and gravy. There was no dark meat and I can only surmise the reason is why is that the security guards here, being such noble fellows, and because of the new preventive security progra, decided to step up their security by guarding those birds. Now had it turned out that the judges visited us for Christmas supper, surely they would have enjoyed the cold plate which consisted of a couple of slices of lunch meat and a slice of bologna, endowed with bread butter and mustard. On boxing day, dinner consisted of wretched meat loaf made from recycled leftovers from last month that was so rancid that most dogs would'nt eat it, so most inmates passed it up for a few packages of crackers. The cook is planning, from what I am able to gather, to use it in the soup next. I am not one who minds stories which are justified. However, when the public is continuously misled and deceived on the basis of false misrepresentation I am somewhat annoyed. I do not discriminate against maladjusted bureacrats or even lazy civil servants. Often a mans best friend is not comfort, but the challenge of an antagonizing environment, if only to awaken certain slumbering souls who take great in devising ways to sweep their sordid immorality under the carpet.





Parole Board
Canada

Open Letter



Parole Board
Canada

Prof. W.R. Outerbridge

Since becoming chairman of the National Parole Board, and in my years as a Board member before that, I have felt that there was a lack of information on parole available to the inmates in federal institutions across the country. This becomes very apparent when members of the Board meet inmates face to face as they hold parole interviews within the institutions. Furthermore, a few months ago, a Toronto agency under contract to the Board, produced, in cooperation with the inmates at Warkworth Penitentiary, a 30-minute videotape presentation in which inmates participated without benefit of rehearsal. It was obvious from the replies some of them gave to questions and from the comments they made during the free discussions, that they possessed disturbingly little accurate information on parole. Moreover, their comments clearly demonstrated that, in many cases, their perception of the parole principle is that it is a means of simply "getting out" rather than an opportunity to exchange a portion of their incarceration for a conditional release subject to good behaviour and certain restrictions. We would like to have the opportunity of correcting this obvious information deficiency and that is my reason for writing to you and the other inmate press editors in federal institutions across Canada. We, at the Parole Board, are seeking your reaction to a proposal that would include the preparation, by our Communications Division, of a package of information that inmates should have, to help them in applying for parole, and to remain on parole if and when one is granted to them. We are in the process of preparing an updated version of the Handbook on Parole for Federal Inmates with which you might be familiar. Copies will be sent to you when it is ready. We propose to use the handbook, among others, as a source of information for the articles we would send to you for publication. We would also be prepared to reply to selected questions from inmates when these questions dealt with matters common to a fair number of inmates. We would hope that, in this connection, the questions would be submitted to inmate press editors who would select two or three per month and send them along to us. We would then prepare answers and send them back to all inmate publication editors to be used with the information package. If you are interested in this kind of editorial service, I would appreciate it if you would correspond with our Director of Communications to that effect, making any comments or suggestions that you think pertinent. If enough inmate editors are interested in a service of this type, we will be prepared to discuss the mechanics involved before actually launching the project early in 1978.

BY: Bryan Latham.



Well here it is another year and the Bob Shewring Club is still going strong. We started this New Year with a brand new Executive. This Executive will, hopefully achieve even more, in the next six months than did the last Executive. Our active membership is up to sixteen members and we are always looking for more. Anyone that would like to help themselves please give us a try. Any of the inactive or past members wanting to reinstate their membership please feel free to do so. You know you are always welcome. This year the Bob Shewring Club plans to have a very Educational year and thus help everyone of it's members. We plan to bring in the most experienced speakers throughout the District to speak on different aspects of Toastmasters. We are also hoping to send several members to visit other Clubs within our area. This year the Bob

Shewring Club is hosting the Area Junior Speech Contest, which gives Toastmasters a chance to see what the Junior Members of the Club are capable of.

HAVE YOU BEEN MISLEAD?

Time and time again you've probably heard the old addage, Toastmasters is an Educational Club which concentrates on teaching the art of communication, basically better listening, thinking and speaking. Time and time again, I have heard the comment, "What do I need Toastmasters for, I can speak if I have to. Oh, I may not be a dynamic public speaker, but I get by." Public speaking is equated by most to a con-game, just as a salesmans pitch or a politicians platform speech. This is only natural, to where else but in these areas do we form our impressions.

Toastmasters Is No Con-Game

Better listening, thinking and speaking means simply this, I am taught; SPEECH PREPORATION*which gives me the necessary tools to construct any number of different types of speeches.

(TOASTMASTERS MONTHLY REPORT cont'd)

SPEECH DELIVERY-There are 30 manual speeches I must complete within this course and pass for my A.T.M. award. This gives me the practice I need to refine my delivery techniques.

EVALUATION-This area I feel to be the most important and constructive-I learn the necessary techniques of evaluating another person constructively and objectively. In other words, I learn how to effectively help him and myself at the same time, and if that isn't constructive in my development I don't know what is.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE-I am taught the basics in conducting a meeting with the most effective methods yet devised. At the same time I learn to appreciate our parliamentary process because I understand it a little better, I also understand a little better what democracy really is.

LEADERSHIP TRAINING-As I learn the various techniques of leadership training, I become more effective in constructing and channeling my thoughts and actions. This puts me in a position to be a better organizer of not only my own life, but better able to assist those around me. I then am capable of running for office and obtaining it, plus when I am elected Toastmasters has a whole new field of leadership training courses and material. As you see, it's no con-game, it's just dam hard work in self development. If you want some hard work in self development, come and get it. You may find, as we have, a strong fellowship that develops in striving to obtain the same goals and ideal, "Helping myself and others for the better of mankind." You are invited to attend and see for yourself any Monday evening 7 P. M. in the Cultural Centre. WE HOPE TO SEE YOU THERE.

HAPPY TOASTMASTERING!



TOASTMASTERS PUTS YOU UP FRONT - WITH BETTER LISTENING, THINKING AND SPEAKING.



CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS SCHEDULE

*Editor's Note: "Outside Readers"-the following pages contain and
*describe exactly what took place at Stony Mountain Penitentiary
*during the Christmas season.

*Friday, December 23, 1977.

*0845 Normal Work Routine(Recid/Reception Movie)
*1330 Distribution of Christmas Parcels
*1830 Gym-Movie(double feature) "Master Gunfighter."
*2300 Cell lock-up.

*Saturday, December 24, 1977.

*0845 Movie re-run
*Yard open "Tournaments start"-Range broomball
*Range hockey
*Badminton
*Table tennis
*Shuffleboard

*1100 Lock-up
*1830 Gym-Movie(double feature) "Open Season" and "Eagle Has
*Landed"
*2000 Yard open-Free skating
*2300 Cell lock-up and inmate Saunders' body is discovered in his
*cell-Saunders was stabbed to death.

*Sunday, December 25, 1977.

*0845 Movie re-run
*0900 Christmas Service-Chapel
*1300 Gym/Yard open
*1900 Gym-Movie "St. Ives"
*2300 Cell lock-up

*Monday, December 26, 1977.

*0845 Gym/Yard open (Boxing Day)
*1100 Lock-up (Lunch)
*1300 Gym/Yard open
*1900 Gym-Movie "Rooster Cockburn"
*2300 Cell lock-up

*Tuesday, December 27, 1977.

*0845 Gym/Yard open
*1100 Lock-up
*1300 Gym/Yard open
*1900 Gym-Movie "Dick & Jane"

(CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS SCHEDULE cont'd)

* 2300 Cell lock-up
*
* Wednesday, December 28, 1977. -Normal Work Routine
* Thursday, December 29, 1977.
* Friday, December 30, 1977. -A. M. Normal Work Routine
* 1300 Canteen
* Recid/Reception Movie
* 1900 Gym-Movie(double feature) "Sugarland Express" and "Farm Ann
* Movie"
* 2300 Cell lock-up
*
* Saturday, December 31, 1977.
* 0845 Movie re-run
* Yard open(Tournaments continued)
* 1300 Gym/Yard open
* 1830 Gym-Movie(double feature) "Four Muskateers" and "Student
* Nurse"
* 2300 Cell lock-up
*
* Sunday, January 1, 1978.
* 0845 Gym/Yard open
* New Year's Church Service
* 1300 Gym/Yard open
* 1900 Gym-Movie "Black Sunday"
* 2300 Cell lock-up
*
* Monday, January 2, 1978.
* 0845 Gym/Yard open (Tournaments finals)
* 1300 Gym/Yard open
* 1900 Gym-Movie "Framed"
* 2300 Cell lock-up
*
* Tuesday, January 3, 1978.
* 0845 The prison returned to a normal work routine.
*





DEAR FRIENDS

Sister Claire Perreault

Each year at Christmas time it is customary to wish one another a Merry Christmas and Happy Holiday Season. Unfortunately, for a great number of people, these are empty phrases. We say them to one another because it is the custom. But we have no real hope either of being happy ourselves or of bringing happiness to others. Why is this? It is because we tend to look for happiness outside of ourself. The poor man isn't happy because he wants to be rich. The rich man isn't happy either because he is worried about his possessions. The prisoner is unhappy because he sees himself behind bars. But there are multitudes "on the outside" who are equally unhappy because they are imprisoned by their desire, their anger, their fear. If we think our happiness depends on other people or on luck we have not understood the Christian message. What God has tried to tell us through His son, Jesus, is this: He would like every person to be happy. Happiness is for every man of good will. What is man of good will? It is a person who hopes for the best for himself and for others. It is a man who, when ever there is a choice, chooses the better things to do. In the ordinary humdrum of every day, he decides again and again to be faithful, thoughtful, honest, generous. The power to hope and to choose is to be found inside ourself. It is God's gift to us. Our part is to use it. On the first Christmas day, God promised peace and joy to all men of good will. In you, my friends, I recognize the good will necessary to receive His joyous peace. My wish for you this Christmas is that you will enjoy it in abundance.





RELIGION

At the Chapel with Alf Bell,

Camil Dufort, Sister Claire Perreault

and Niel DeHaan.

Here is a brief list of regular weekly chapel activities. There is a calendar board just inside the chapel, on the wall to the right which shows our monthly schedule:

Monday - 7:00 P. M. - AA Big Book Study Group. This meeting is of particular importance to new comers.

Tuesday - 7:30 P. M. - Native Alliance Chapel Service. Everyone will enjoy this special service.

Wednesday - 9:00 A. M. - Major Ashwell of the Salvation Army attends the chapel all day for friendship and counsel.

2:00 P. M. - Clarence Epp from Open Circle hosts a small Bible Study Group.

7:00 P. M. - AA New Dawn Meeting. This fellowship is very rewarding.

Thursday - 2:30 P. M. - Neil DeHaan holds a Bible Study Class for interested people. Neil's quiet methods are very well received by all who wish to attend his class.

7:00 P. M. - AA Stepping Stones Group meeting.

8:00 P. M. - Second and Fourth Thursday monthly our Chaplain's Volunteer Visitors use the chapel to visit and socialize. People who don't have regular visitors would certainly enjoy coming out to join our guests.

Saturday - 1:30 P. M. - When Chaplain is in attendance AA Group meet informally for an enjoyable discussion meeting. The Mizpah Prayer Group provides a few hours of peace.

7:00 P. M. - Saturday Night at the chapel, our worship service, is conducted. This is a service everyone will appreciate.

Sunday - 8:30 A. M. - Our morning worship service and Mass is held to praise God for His blessings throughout the week.

1:30 P. M. - Family Visits and Service.

All are most welcome to attend any of our chapel services and group. We must not leave out the important visit of our outside

(RELIGION continued)

associates of Jehovah's Witnesses and Jewish Faith, and other groups who hold audience and services in our chapel. Our chapel is a busy place. Our chapel is a place where God puts out His hand to you. Our chapel is a place where one and all can relax and really get with "what's happening." Come and join us.

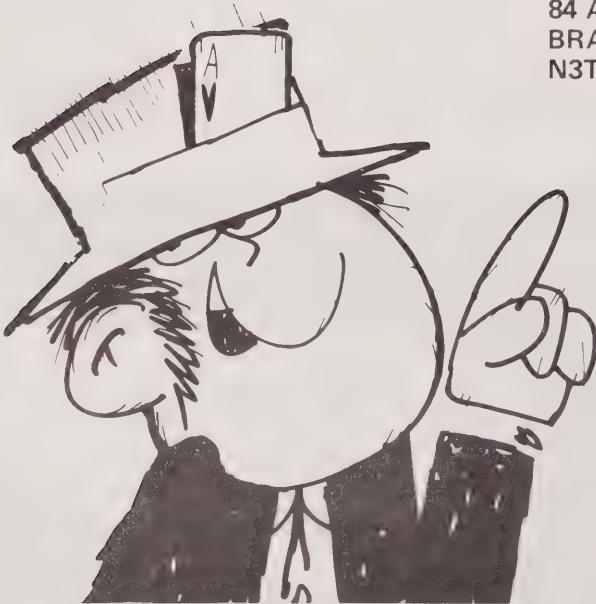
no time to lose!

NEW DEADLINE DATE FOR
PRISON ARTS '78

March 31, 1978

VISUAL ARTS – CREATIVE WRITINGS – CRAFTS – MUSIC
(ENTRY FORMS AVAILABLE NOW)

PRISON ARTS FOUNDATION
84 A COLBORNE STREET,
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO,
N3T 2G5





THE NEED TO BE APPRECIATED

Camil Dufort

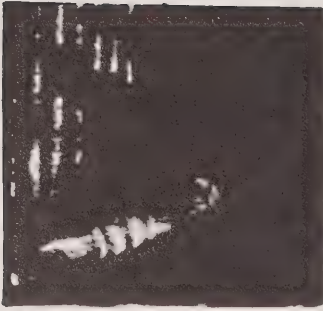
The deepest need of our heart is the need to be appreciate. Every human being wants to be valued. When we are not accepted, something in us is broken. A baby who is not welcome is ruined at the begining of his life. Life histories of prisoners reveal that many feel they were not accepted. I must have a feeling that I am worthwhile, people are happy that I am who I am. I also must give persons the feeling that they count-not because of what they do, but because of what they are. Christmas tells me that I am accepted by God as I am and not as I should be. God Himself is the deepest ground of my being. God's love for me comes first. The undivided attention of God is with me. My faith is the courage to accept acceptance. God became man for me on the first Christmas when God loves me, I must accept myself as well. I cannot be more demanding than God, can I?



MORE BLESSED TO GIVE

Lewis Ashwell

It was Jesus who taught, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." This is a great spiritual truth which we have to learn from experience. Some of us have discovered, perhaps, that there is more real satisfaction in carefully choosing, purchasing, wrapping and presenting a gift to a love one, than in receiving an equally expensive, well chosen gift from the same person. We can apply this same principle to the whole of life. Our natural instinct is to try to look out for ourselves; to protect ourselves; to accumulate wealth and power and security for ourselves. But many who have been successful in this have discovered that this is not the way to happiness. Rather it is in the giving of ourselves for others, in spending ourselves in Christian service, that we find real lasting satisfaction and happiness, and at the same time develop a good character. If you haven't discovered this for yourself, take a look at the life of Jesus Christ, as portrayed in the New Testament, and learn from His example and teaching. May His peace and blessing be upon you this Christmas.



Are You Lonely?



Sanderson

There are many lonely people in this world who long for friendship and understanding. Loneliness does not always mean the absence of companionship. Many of us know what it means to be lonely in a crowd, but most people are responsible for their own loneliness. Perhaps they could be excused for doing certain things which push people away from them. Others are misunderstood and left alone through no fault of their own. The Bible teaches that all men are lonely without God and that there is a spiritual hunger in the soul that can only be satisfied by His friendship. He wants our friendship, unworthy as we are. In His great act of love He sent Jesus to earth as a baby, so that on the first Good Friday Jesus might die on the cross for our sins. Today, He still speaks to hearts offering His divine friendship to anyone who will turn away from the old disappointing life and accept Jesus as a friend and saviour. Maybe this day you are feeling lonely and left out. With Jesus as a friend and saviour you need not be lonely again. It says in Matthew 28/20, "Teaching them to observe all that I have commanded you; and Lo, I am with you always, to the close of the ages."



Cribbage Singles & Gin

1st. 2797 Sharpe

2nd. 2294 Martin

1st. 1218 Nault

2nd. 2526 Williams



Special Tea

by · Richard · Wurmbrand

The first herb is called contentedness; be satisfied with what you have, you may shiver in your rags as you gnaw on your crust, but how much worse off would you be if you were in a dungeon naked with nothing to eat? The second herb is common sense whether you rejoice or worry, you shall be in prison so why repine? The third is remembrance of past sins; count them; and on the supposition that every sin deserves a day in prison, how many lives would you spend in prison? You have been let off lightly. The fourth is the thought of sorrows which CHRIST bore gladly for us if the only man who chose his fate on earth he chose pain, what great value he must have seen in it. So we see borne with serenity suffering redeems. The fifth herb is knowledge that suffering has been given to us by God as a father; not to harm us but to cleanse us, and to sanctify us. The suffering through which we pass, has the purpose of purifying us, and preparing us for heaven. The sixth is the knowledge that no suffering can harm a Christian life. If the pleasures of the flesh are all, then pain and prison bring an end to a man's aim in living; but if the core of life is truth, that is something which no prison cell can change. In prison or out of it, two and two make four. Prison cannot stop you from loving; iron bars cannot exclude faith. If these ideals make up your life, you can be serene anywhere. The last herb is hope. The wheel of life may put you in prison, but it keeps on turning. It may bring you out and even give you rewards. This is the recipe to the special tea.



Bid Whist

1st. 2526 Williams & 1216 Paul

2nd. 3315 Foster & 3302 Nichol

MUSICAL

ARTS

DEVELOPMENT

MAD

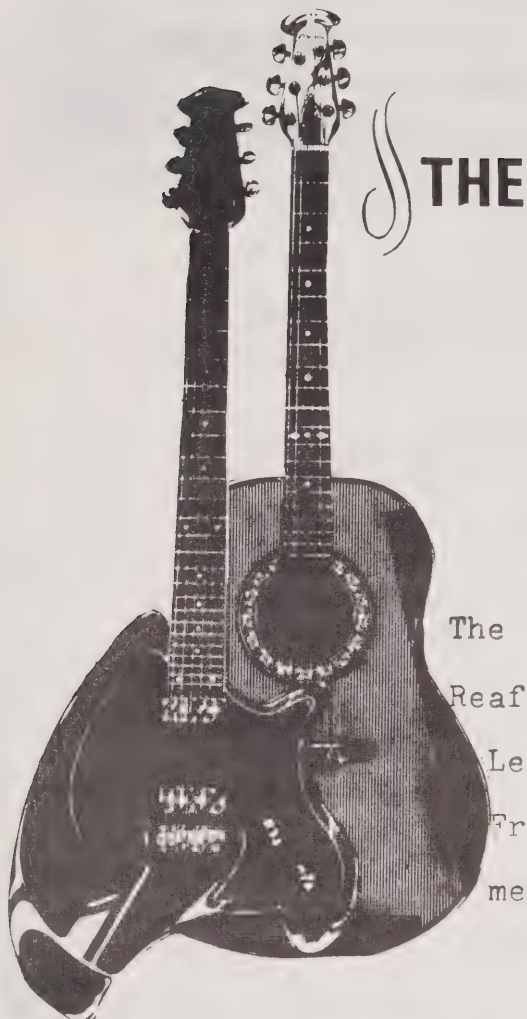
Musical Arts Development is an institution dedicated to the pursuit of artistic development including music, drama, poetry, writing, hobbycraft, and philosophizing. We hope to soon see the opening of the Cultural Centre; where we will be headquartered. With that particular facility, we will endeavour to provide coffee house entertainment, music appreciation, and cultural activities presently lacking in the institution. To date, we have completed two pilot projects, the first was a concert at the Playhouse theatre in Winnipeg last April. The second was the CJUM FM radio program which, we are pleased to say, has become an on going project. We encourage involvement in this particular program and urge you to contact Bob Nightingale - M-5-21 to become involved in the programs. Some of the things we are doing include co-ordinating the institutional music program, providing courses, assisting the Penthouse Players Drama Club, and various other activities. We hope for expansion in the near future.



BRIDGE & CRIBBAGE DOUBLES

1st. 1409 Meccas & Milgarde
2nd. 3359 Swan & 3209 Tuesday

1st. 2855 Borden & 1110 Warrington
2nd. 3208 Morrison & 3209 Tuesday

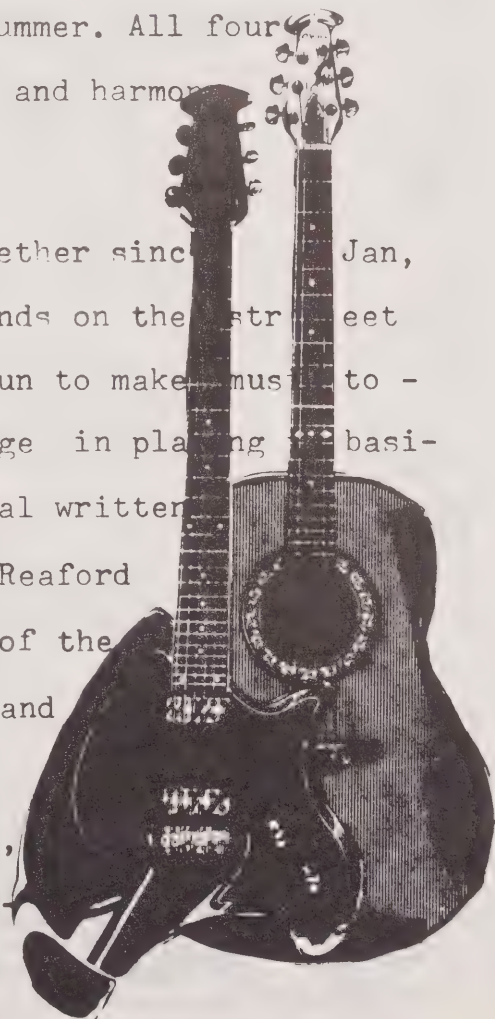


COUNTRY

SQUIRES

Zac Audy

The "Country Squires" consist of four guys - Reaford Bone, Bass Guitarist, Zac Audy - Lead Guitarist, Bob Fehr - Rythum, and Frank Borden - Drummer. All four members sing lead and harmon



Although the Country Squires have been together since Jan, 1978, all have previous experience with bands on the street which makes it that much easier and more fun to make music together. The music the Country Squires engage in playing is basically country. The Squires also have original written material of their own; written by Zac and Reaford and is sung and played by all the members of the band. We are pleased to add that Bob Fehr and Frank Borden will also be contributing to the band by way of writing their own songs, etc. At present the band is playing at socials at Stony Mountain Institution.

Mr. Bottle

When you and I met for the very first time
I never thought you'd lead me to a life of
crime
You made me happy when I was sad
You made me forget when times went bad:

Since I've learnt how to open you up
I've never been able to empty my cup
Everytime I take a swallow of you
I remain your partner through and through.

Yes, there were times you've really turned me on
I laughed and laughed until you were gone
Then I opened another and danced until dawn
Then felt ashamed for sleeping on someones lawn.

With too much of you I'd go out of my head
Then sick and ashamed I'd wish I were dead
But with one in the morning to relieve the pain
Then back to the bar to start it all over again.

At helping me deceive myself you've done a good job
My manners, morales and pride you did rob
Round and round that circle I went
Till my mind, body, and money was spent.

Then Mr. Bottle you urged me to steal
Yes, Mr. Bottle, you give me a dirty deal
Now I'm in jail with not even a dime
To call home and tell them I'm doing time.

Yes, Mr. Bottle, you helped me do my wrongs
But you're still out there and really goin' strong
While I'm in here payin' for my share
But my heart keeps tellin' me...it just...aint...fair.

Gilbert & Bill

I Don't Want To Hear

I don't ask to hear the words preachers say,
Just have you answer the prayers I pray;
I don't expect to see miracles from up above,
Just to see the miracles of love.

I don't want to hear about the wrong,
Just to hear the weak guided by the strong;
I don't want to hear people cry,
Just hear them have the strength to try.

I don't want to hear the legislator's laws and
constitutions,
I want to hear about love and its contributions;
I don't want to hear about wars won and lost,
I want to hear prayers for those who paid the cost.

Sheldon Slaunwhite

Don't mind criticism
if it is untrue, disregard it;
If it is unfair, keep from irritation;
If it is ignorant, smile;
If it is justified, learn from it.

THERE IS NOT ENOUGH DARKNESS IN ALL THE WORLD
TO KEEP OUT THE ONE
TRUE LIGHT.

G. Bissett

Sign in a shoe repair shop: "We doctor shoes, heel them, attend to their dyeing needs, and save their soles."

There was a Southern colonel who always closed his eyes when he took a drink. When somebody asked him why he closed his eyes, he explained: "The sight of good liquor makes my mouth water. And I don't aim to have my drink diluted."

A man came into the hospital emergency room, bleeding from the left ear. "I bit myself," he explained to the intern. "Bit yourself there!" said the intern. "But that's impossible!" "I was standing on a chair."

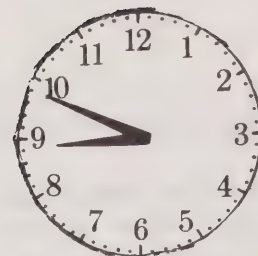
A small boy: "Didn't the minister say we were made of dust and return to dust?" Mother: "That's right son." Small boy: "Well, I just looked under my bed and there is somebody either coming or going."

The devil was visiting Canada to pick up his new car. Getting out after a trial spin, he accidentally slammed the door on his tail and clipped the end of it neatly off. Distressed, he headed for the nearest taproom and asked the bartender, "Do you have a license to retail spirits?"

There was a new highway that needed lines painted on it, so the town hired an ex-convict to do the job. The first day he painted a two-mile stretch. The second day he painted only one-mile. The third day, half a mile, and the fourth day, only two feet. The foreman came out to see him and inquired, "What's the matter?" "I can't help it," the ex-con explained. "I'm getting too far away from the paint can."

The young couple hadn't bought screens for their house yet and they were busy swatting flies. After awhile the wife asked: "How many have you caught?" "Three males and three females," said the husband. "How can you tell which is which?" "Easy," he explained. "Three were on the pie and three were on the mirror."

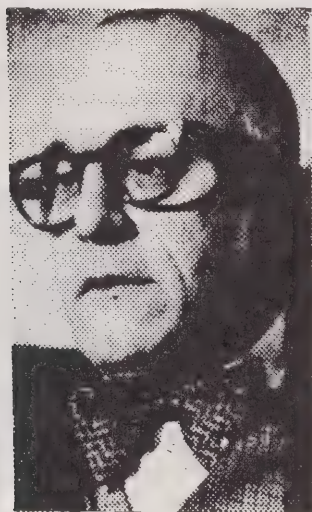
Grandma was babysitting her daughter's five-year-old son for a few hours. She phoned her daughter to ask, "When do you want me to bring Gerald home?" Without hesitation, the daughter replied, "When he's grown up."



NEWS BRIEFS

CANADIAN & ENGLISH EXAMPLES

"A reform brought about in response to pressure to make a law less 'punitive' may equally well result in fewer, the same or more people being subject to less, the same or more nastiness, and all this as the apparent result of fairly small-seeming semi-accidents beyond the wit of any man or reformist group to foresee or prevent. See for example the Canadian and English examples quoted by Gigeroff-1968."



Art Meunier

EX-CONVICT SEEKS LICENCE TO START HOME...

Ex-convict Art Meunier is back in Manitoba-this time in a bid to set up a group foster home for boys in St. Adolphe. Mr. Meunier told a press conference he had been offered one half of a duplex, free of charge, to set up the group foster home and that he has applied for a licence to operate the home. Mrs. Fred Erdman, who together with her husband owns St. Adolphe house, confirmed reports of the offer, saying that the family is good friends with Mr. Meunier and that it wants to help him in establishing a home for boys. Lloyd Dewalt, executive director of the office of residential care with the department of health and social development, said Mr. Meunier has been given an application for a licence, but the application has not yet been completed and returned. Asked what Mr. Meunier's chances were of obtaining a licence, Mr. Dewalt said he was not able to discuss individual cases. He said Mr. Meunier's application would be studied like anyone else's to determine if there is a need for such a home. If a need is established, close scrutiny is then given to the proposed program, as well as the character of the application and staff, he said. Mr. Meunier was released from an American prison last year after spending much of his adult life behind bars, and was deport to Canada.

(EX-CONVICT SEEKS LICENCE TO START HOME cont'd)

If Mr. Meunier were to receive a licence, he then would be eligible for a government funding, but could only receive children placed in the home through government agencies, such as probation services, the department of health and social development and the Children's Aid Society. Mr. Meunier, who plans to move to Manitoba from Toronto in early May, said the group foster home would only be a stepping stone to a much larger project—a Canadian Boystown, patterned after the one in Omaha, Neb. He said he has met with provincial officials to discuss the possibility of obtaining \$1 million in funding.

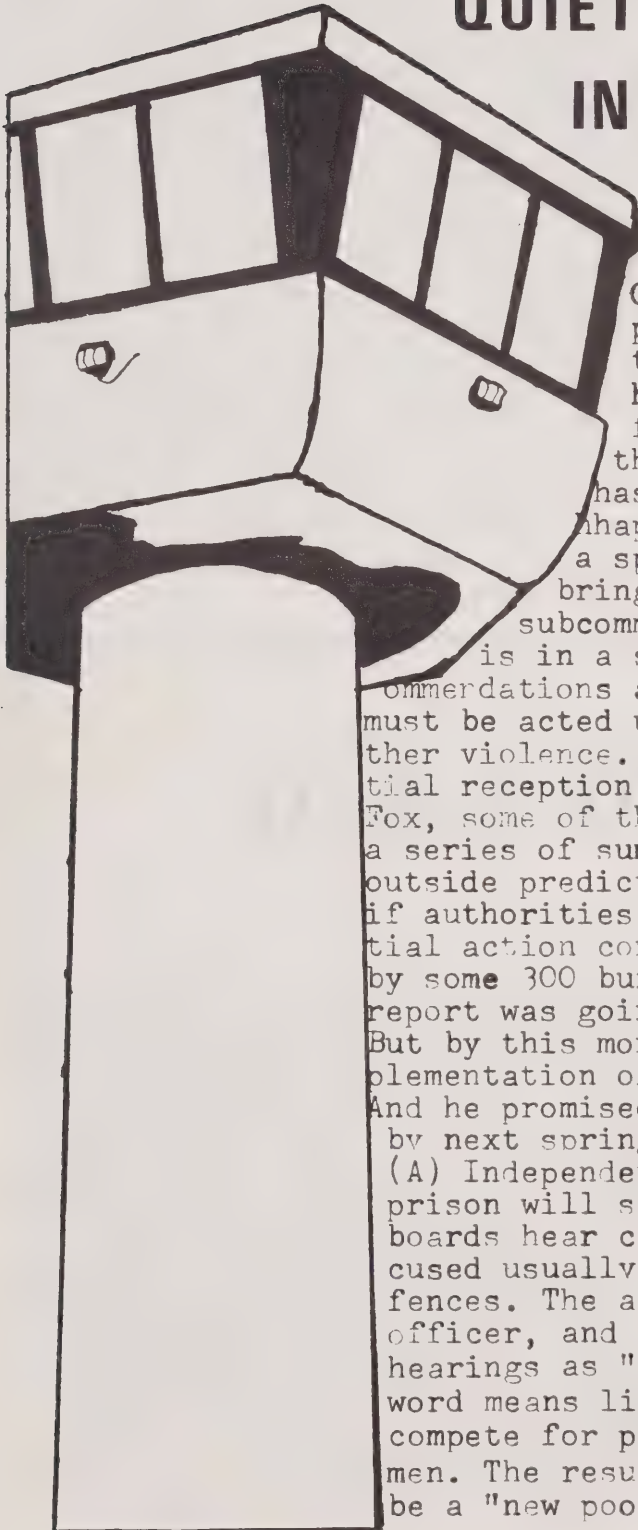
two stay out after T.A.s



"It's easy to tell . . . lunch buckets, guards going to work . . . suitcases, prisoners going on holiday."

Ottawa (CP)—All but five of the 676 prisoners released from federal prisons on Christmas leaves returned voluntarily to custody, the Canadian Penitentiary Service said. Three of the five who did not return on time are in custody. Still unaccounted for are a man released from a minimum-security federal prison in Quebec and another released from Williams Head, a medium-security prison in British Columbia. A year ago seven of 818 released by prison officials on temporary absences did not return on time. This year 243 prisoners in the Quebec region, 151 in Ontario, 123 on the prairies, 110 in British Columbia and 49 in the Atlantic region. All but two were returned to prison to a medium security at Springhill, N.S., and one was picked up on the prairies and returned to prison. One prisoner released in Ontario was arrested in Windsor before Christmas on a charge of break and enter, and theft. He had been released from a minimum-security prison near Petawawa. There are more than 9,000 men and 100 women in federal prisons.

QUIET YEAR IN PRISONS



Ottawa(CP) Has the federal prison population lost its spirit or is there real change under way behind the grey walls and barbed fences? The question arises after the first quiet year the system has had in the current decade, perhaps because of hope the report of a special Commons Subcommittee will bring about reform. The non-partisan subcommittee reported that the system is in a state of crisis. It made 65 recommendations aimed at reform and said they must be acted upon immediately to avoid further violence. When the report got a cool initial reception from Solicitor General Frances Fox, some of the 9,000 prisoners responded with a series of summer hunger strikes. There were outside predictions of serious trouble ahead if authorities didn't act on the report. Initial action consisted of a series of studies by some 300 bureaucrats. It looked as if the report was going to be submerged in studies. But by this month, Fox was able to report implementation of a number of recommendations. And he promised substantial progress on others by next spring. Among the initial reforms: (A) Independent chairmen from outside the prison will sit on disciplinary boards. The boards hear cases in which prisoners are accused usually by guards, of disciplinary offences. The arbiter has always been a prison officer, and the prisoners regard the board hearings as "Kangaroo Courts" at which their word means little, if anything. (B) Women will compete for prison jobs on the same basis as men. The result, the politicians said, should be a "new pool of talent and a healthier cor-

(QUIET YEAR IN PRISONS cont'd)

rectional environment."

(C) Prison guards and inmates will have to wear identification tags. "Anonymity has been employed by the worst guards in the worst institutions, the politicians reported." It is not uncommon for 'accounts to be settled' behind the protection of anonymity. This sort of behavior by the staff, so long as it is kept out of sight, can be officially disclaimed, and is in fact often tolerated." The ID tags, plus an important Ontario Supreme Court judgement this year, will give prisoners some protection against the rampant brutality of prison life. The Ontario judgement ordered three guards at Millhaven, which had perhaps the worst reputation of any federal prison, to pay prisoner William Dodge \$15,000 for injuries they had caused him. Millhaven, opened in 1971, was described this way by the subcommittee: "Its early history was marked by the use of clubs, shackles, gas and dogs, often in combination. Dogs were let loose on inmates in the yard and in their cells. Gas used to punish inmates frequently in March, 1973, as often as three or four times a week. Inmates who were first shackled, sometimes hands and feet together, were then beaten with clubs, made to crawl on the floor and finally gassed." The subcommittee said it was a guard who precipitated a 1976 riot at Millhaven by name-calling. It said some guards were engaged in an overtime racket there that had cost taxpayers \$2 million dollars in one year-enough to hire 144 full-time guards.

PENAL SYSTEM BLASTED

Ottawa(CP) The penitentiary system is appallingly mismanaged with weak techniques by weak men, Mark MacGuigan, chairman of a Commons Subcommittee on the penitentiary system, said. MacGuigan (L-Windsor-Walkerville) told Ottawa University students discipline is lacking in the prisoners, in the staff, in public expectations and in management. "The ultimate responsibility both for the present plight and for the necessary initiatives to reform it rests squarely upon management," MacGuigan said. MacGuigan said the present situation is that institutional directors feel they do not have the authority to face hostile prisoners, hostile staff, and overbearing regional authorities. "The result is poor judgement, incompetence and cowardice in institutional management, and...the same qualities at higher levels where they are combined with over-addition to authority." MacGuigan's examples of management gather by the subcommittee earlier last year included:

(PENAL SYSTEM BLASTED cont'd)

(A) Faulty records making it possible for staff to pilfer food and equipment. (B) The harassment of prisoners at maximum security prisons. (C) Coercion of directors into following courses of action against their better judgement. MacGuigan said in one case, a director severely disciplined a prisoner when ordered by the union representing prison staff, who said all prisoners would be denied supper unless he co-operated. (D) Management weakness towards inmates, especially at the British Columbia Penitentiary, where no action was taken in face of the destruction of cells by prisoners during a disturbance. A riot and hostage-taking incident that occurred the following Monday. MacGuigan said no agreement should be made with hostage-takers adding that penitentiary officials "will have no answer to Parliament for this contemptuous disregard of the recommendations of a parliamentary subcommittee." "That should not be taken to imply that there should be no conversation at all...but the principle of no agreement of any kind transcends the details of the agreement," MacGuigan said. MacGuigan said the system has come a long way since the first penitentiary was opened in Kingston, Ontario, in 1835. Solitary silence has been ended, exercise and sports and other recreation have been allowed and visitors and letters have been permitted. But problems seem worse then ever, he said."

Largest ★★★★★★Prison

LARGEST-The largest prison in the world is KHARKHOV PRISON, in the U.S.S.R., which has at times accommodated 40,000 prisoners.





ARTIST!



CRAFTSPEOPLE!

WRITERS!

MUSICIANS!

**Prison Arts
Foundation**

Year by year, participation has been increasing in the annual prison arts project. The quality of work has been improving in all categories. You've made the Prison Arts exhibition something that the public across Canada looks forward to annually. You've proved that inside Canadian Prisons, there

is a wealth of creativity and great potential.

SOME COMMENTS FROM THE 1977 EXHIBITION, SHOWN IN 70 CITIES AND INSTITUTIONS ACROSS CANADA:

Beautiful feeling and quality-Regina;
My compliments-The Netherlands;
Encouraging to see such a good display of talent-Victoria;
Encourage the prisoners more-India;
Let them free-Regina;
Enjoy your creativity-Saskatchewan;
Good means of communication with the outside-B. C.,
Good to see a positive approach to corrections-B. C.,
A fascinating experience in the field of art-Nanaimo;
Where is the art from women?-B. C.,
An hour well spent in looking-Prince Albert;
I like the idea of staff-inmate participation-Alberta;
A chance for them to show what they can do-Prince Albert;
Thanks for the joy of seeing other people's talent-Saskatchewan;
Surprise and pleased at what is happening-Saskatoon;
A better show each year-Iroquois Falls;
Superb; when will society learn that people such as these can become useful members of the community-Ontario;
This is only a small sample of the talent that is locked away from society. Open the doors!-Ontario;
Keep it up inside, and when out-Ottawa;
A great idea-Germany;
It seems to bring about a closure of the "gap" in community relations, thank you-Montreal;
That walls shall not confine the mind-Montreal;
Too bad there's so much talent locked away. It's our loss-Montreal;
Hard to believe they're in and we're out-Queen Charlotte Islands;
Some talent there! Now we know where they keep our Canadian talent-Toronto.

NOW HELP US MAKE PRISON ARTS 78 THE BEST SHOW EVER!

(PRISON ARTS cont'd)

NEW PRISON ARTS DATE

Prison Arts 78-the ninth annual collection and exhibition of arts and crafts by inmates of Canadian Correctional Institutions-will have a new deadline date: March 31, 1978, which is two months earlier than in the past. This is to allow a longer touring time for the traveling exhibition. Which will be seen in cities and prisons in all parts of Canada next year.

Entry forms are in all institutions now, and are also available through the Prison Arts Office, 84A Colborne Street., Brantford, Ontario. N3T-2G5. Our list of awards and scholarships will be published in the near future. Entries are invited from all fields of creative work:

VISUAL ARTS-painting, drawing, sculpture, carving, prints, etc.

CREATIVE WRITINGS-poetry, prose, plays, essays, etc.

CRAFTS-needlework, photography, wood, metal, and leather work, pottery, etc.

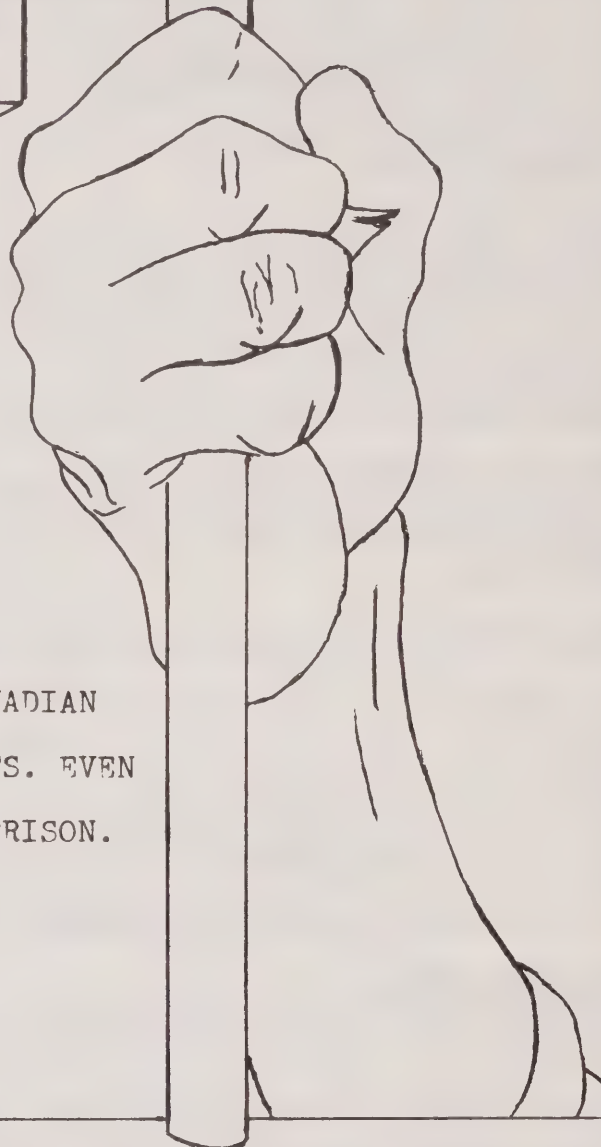
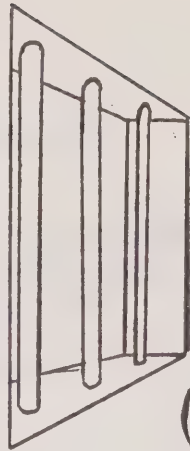
MUSIC-compositions, lyrics, taped performances, etc.

All entries will be adjudicated by a professional panel; a selection of arts and crafts will be made for the travelling Prison Arts exhibition; creative writings are chosen for publication in our annual anthology, Words From Inside. We'd like to receive entries from all the artists, writers, musicians and craftsmen "inside," not only because Prison Arts offers opportunities for awards, sales of work, and public and professional recognition, but also because it encourages creative development and pride of accomplishment.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

The year 1978 should bring about some new developments in creative programs for institutions, through two features which are now being organized: the formation of an arts advisory council to the Prison System, bringing together experts in the arts and corrections, inmates and citizens, to plan far greater involvement in cultural activities. The establishment of Prison Arts membership groups in all provinces, to foster community-institution interaction, and to utilize artistic resources. We hope to see the Prison Arts programs expand in many directions in 1978, to the benefit of inmate participants everywhere.

The most important thing to remember now is the NEW DEADLINE DATE FOR PRISON ARTS 78-March 31, 1978.



EVERY CANADIAN
HAS RIGHTS. EVEN
WHEN IN PRISON.



RIGHTS OF PRISON INMATES

LAM NEWS



RIGHTS OF PRISON INMATES

LAM NEWS

Every Canadian Has Rights; Even When In Prison.

Inmates in Canadian Prisons do have rights. However, their rights are not well defined. The only laws which specifically take away the rights of inmates of prisons are the Election Act of Manitoba and the Election Act of Canada: both laws say that an inmate cannot vote or be a candidate in an election. In some other places, inmates lose all their rights. In a number of states of the U. S. people sentenced to life imprisonment are declared by law to be "civilly dead:" his or her property can be redistributed, his or her marriage can be dissolved, his or her children can become subject to adoption, he or she cannot and may not sue or be sued, etc. That doesn't happen anywhere in Canada. No law of Manitoba or Canada says an inmate cannot do such things as marry, make a will, apply for and obtain a drivers licence, work, sue or be sued, or run a business located outside prison. The law does not forbid these things. But it also does not say whether an inmate can exercise these rights if prison officials won't allow it. For example, if an inmate were not allowed to make a will or get married, could he successfully demand these rights through court action? There is no clear answer at present. Everyone in Canada's legal system agrees that the Bill of Rights applies to prison inmates. In the few court cases there have been in Canada regarding inmates and the Bill of Rights, the courts have accepted without discussion that it does. But the exact rights of inmates still have not been defined. For example, the Bill of Rights says that no person shall be subject to "cruel and unusual treatment." But exactly what do those words mean?

THE RIGHTS OF SPECIAL GROUPS

The current discussion of inmate's rights often involves particular groups in prisons. These are some of the questions asked about each group:

(RIGHTS OF PRISON INMATES cont'd)

Voting: should inmates have the right to run in public elections or at least vote?

Legal Advice: should inmates have the right to counsel at all reasonable times-whether or not the matter involves the prison?

Transfer: should inmates have the right to protection against arbitrary transfer to other prisons?

Employment and Education: should inmates have the right to meaningful work, and to be paid for it at least at the minimum wage? Should inmates have the right to choose whether or not they will work or go to school? Should they also have the right to do nothing?

Medical Treatment: should inmates have the right to expect access to medical and dental treatment, and if so, from medical people from outside the prison-if only for second opinions?

Parole: should the inmate have the right to refuse parole, and to have the right to choose punishment and eventual release without supervision and conditions attached?

Prison Law and Rules: does an inmate have a right to know or have access to the law and rules of the prison that affect inmates, their families and friends? Should these rules be posted?

Prison Records: should inmates have access to any prison files containing information about him or her?

Discipline: what rights should inmates have in regards to disciplinary hearings taken against them? Should the range of punishments for particular offences be clearly set out and made known to inmates? What rights should inmates have in regards to trials or hearings within prison?

Correctional Officers: should inmates have the right to expect prison staff to be trained for their work, and that the staff also will know their rights in the prison system? Should inmates have a say in regards to the hiring of staff?

Complaints: what rights should inmates have to complain, how should the complaints be handled, and by whom? Should inmates have access to an independent supervisory body with authority to make unannounced inspections and to order corrective measures?

Placement: to such extent as the prison facilities may allow, should inmates have the right to choose the types of inmates with whom they will serve their term?

Representation: should an inmate have the right to authorize an organization to represent his or her interests?

(RIGHTS OF PRISON INMATES cont'd)

Juveniles: should juveniles have the right to refuse treatment and to have the right to punishment? Should they have the right to demand treatment?

Female Person: the imprisonment of women often involves more serious family problems (such as child care) than when a man is sent to prison. The prison situation is not the same as for men. For example the fact that a Manitoba female sentenced to more than two(2) years in prison is sent to Kingston, Ontario to serve the time - far from home. A male with the same sentence goes to Stony Mountain Penitentiary, usually not as difficult for family or friends to get to as Kingston is.

Native People: native people make up a large percentage of the population of Canadian prisons, far higher than their percentage of the overall Canadian population. Why? And how should prisons respond to this fact?

Pre-Trial Inmates: people awaiting trial while in prison are often in a worse situation than those who have been convicted and sentenced to prison: no recreation, untrained prison officers, no educational programs, inadequate visiting facilities, etc.

Drug Addicts: if they need special medical treatment, are they getting it?

The Mentally Ill: they need help of some kind, but often there is either no special programs or treatment for them, or there are too few medical people to be of any assistance.

Minority Language Groups: inmates who don't speak the main language of the place in which the prison is located may have little chance to communicate with anyone.

First Offenders: what right, if any, should they have to be kept segregated from other inmates, or to have special programs?

SOME OF THE GENERAL ISSUES

Sentencing: should the inmate have the right to know the reason for his going to prison? (treatment, rehabilitation, punishment, separation from society, or deterrent to others?) Should the inmate have a right to a program based on the reason for his being in prison? And does the inmate have the right to be sentenced by a person in contact with inmates and with prisons, and who knows what happens in prisons?

General Living Conditions: should inmates have the right to a certain living standard? (food, cell size and facilities, recreational activities, etc.)

IS THIS THE CENTRAL ISSUE?

What rights should inmates have to make an input into the problems affecting prisons? There are at least three points of view in any prison: the administrator's, the correctional officer's, and the inmate's. In several prisons across Canada there are inmate groups who meet with the administration. These groups are usually referred to as inmate committees, inmate councils, or prisoner's associations. In some places, there has been discussion about formal, certified prisoner's unions. Where such inmate groups exist, the amount and level of participation and influence varies: what kind of responsibilities and influence should such inmate groups have?

HOBBYCRAFT

By: Daryle Johnston

In Stony Mountain, it has long been a practice to produce hobby craft for the sake of having something to do; to pass the time. Now, there is a whole new experience awaiting you, the hobbyist, if you but open your eyes. At this very moment, in the city of Winnipeg, there exist a shop that will accept and sell your hobby goods on a consignment basis. This shop will accept any hobby craft from any person currently serving a sentence or who has served a sentence. You place the price tag on the item and that is what it will be sold for. There is no "Markup" from your quoted price. In return, the shop will retain 15% of the price upon completion of the sale. The store is definitely on the up and up. Some of us have investigated the store to see that it was not some sort of con job being run. The person who manages the store is, himself, an ex-con who has been out of prison for going on three years. He recalls how difficult it was to sell hobbycraft from the institution and set out to do something about it. He has been working with the inmates in the Headingly Institution for over a year and all reports from that source indicate that there has been a great amount of success with this store. This is not advertisement. This is information provided for your benefit to further assist you in your aims at achieving a goal.

(HOBBYCRAFT cont'd)

This information is brought to you by...ta...da...Musical Arts Development. For further information, contact with Randy Slaven up in B-8-7 when ever you wish."I have the stores' address available for your pursuit upon request.

FEEL FREE TO PARTAKE OF THIS FANTASTIC OPPORTUNITY. IF YOU ARE NOT DOING A HOBBY NOW, THEN GET INVOLVED...TODAY!!!!!!!!!!!!!!





PROPOSED:

NEW GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

Editor's Note: the following is an extraction from "LET'S TALK," a Canadian Penitentiary Service publication.

Tabled June 7th in the House of Commons, the report recommended that in each institution a committee of five (two staff members, two inmates and a member of the administrative staff to act as chairman) should be formed to deal with the grievances of individual inmates. The recommendation pointed out the committee chairman should vote-only in the event of a tie, and when a decision was not in favor of the grieving inmate he would be entitled to appeal to an outside mediator who would advise the institution director. Also in connection with appeal cases, the recommendation states the decision of the director would be final, "except instances when the grievance involves general policy over which the director does not have jurisdiction, in which case the matter should be referred to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries." When Solicitor General Francis Fox formally responded to the recommendation on August 5th, he said the proposed new grievance procedure, based on the model currently in effect in the state of New York, will be initially developed as a pilot project at Saskatchewan Penitentiary, a maximum security institution, taking into account the need to prepare staff and inmates for the introduction of this new concept. "The Minister also noted federal-provincial discussions on inmate rights in general have been held in the past and will continue to be held. Rutter, for inmate affairs, who recently completed a comparative study of inmate procedures (grievance), said he was "greatly impressed" by the system now operating in the Attica and Great Meadows Penitentiaries in New York State. In the following extract, from a report on operations and developments for 1976 prepared by the New York State Department of Correctional Services, the American model is explained: "Grievance committees at all facilities are comprised of two inmates elected by the facility population, two staff members, and a rotating, non-voting chairman from a pool of inmates and personnel agreeable to both parties. Any inmate may grieve any regulation, policy, or practice or the application of any regulation or policy except in matters for which a formal appeal mechanism already exists e.g., individual disciplinary matters and temporary release selection. The committee attempts to resolve the grievance on an informal basis using the techniques of a conflict resolution. In the event that the committee is unable to resolve the difficulty to the satisfaction of any party, an appeal may be made to the Superintendent. The Superintendent's decisions may be appealed to the Commissioner of Correctional Services. The Commissioner's determinations may in

(NEW GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE cont'd)

turn be appealed to the independent Commission of Correction which of an outside arbitrator-make a recommendation to the Commissioner. "Of the nearly 4,000 grievances filed during 1976, 51 per cent were resolved by the Inmate Grievance Resolution Committee. Of the 49 per cent appealed to the superintendent, only 15 per cent were appealed to the Commissioner; 4 per cent were eventually appealed to the Commission of Corrections. Of 100 recommendations issued by the Commission, the Commission has accepted 98. "The inmate grievance program provides an effective and speedy mechanism by which inmates may pursue grievances. The program has also benefitted the administration by requiring the review of policies and regulations. As a result of inmate grievances, department regulations in such areas as inmate accounts procedures, inmate grooming standards, dispositions of personal property, religious activities, and disciplinary procedures have been revised. On a facility basis, many institutional rules have been affected. Shower schedules have been revised to afford cell block and vocational shops maximum usage; visiting room regulations have been relaxed to afford visitors and inmates a more pleasant atmosphere; and commissary items have been increased to meet inmate's requests. "Pointing out the Canadian version of the New York model would contain "New Wrinkles" to suit the federal situation here in Canada. Rutter said the new grievance procedure would have "far - reaching effects" in terms of dramatically reducing inmate tensions and frustrations. "This, of course, he added, would also have the effect of greatly improving the lot of institutional personnel." Of the existing inmate grievance procedure, introduced into the federal penal system in 1974, Rutter said it was the result of a "sincere but overly ambitious attempt to too quickly make up for lost ground in the crucial and complex area of dealing with inmate grievances." To ensure the success of the pilot project planned for the Saskatchewan Penitentiary in Prince Albert, C. G. Rutter, director of inmate affairs, said the project's steering committee will make every effort possible to encourage inmates and staff at the institution to provide as much input as possible. "Input," he said, makes the possible probable."



The Weeping Queen

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By
Gerald
Bissett



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